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among scattered pines. This station was visited by Prof. Macoun and Dr. Burgess in 1883, and described in a late number of the *Botanical Gazette*. It is not far from Dr. Howe's station at Wilmot, in the adjoining county. Other localities will probably be found in the western part of Nova Scotia.

Presque Isle, Me. J. VROOM.

——— With regard to Mr. Redfield's most interesting paper on *Corema*, I would note that there seems to be no doubt that Mr. S. W. Conrad did collect the plant at "Pemberton's Mills, about twelve miles from Burlington, N. J.," for a specimen so ticketed is in the Torrey Herbarium.

N. L. BRITTON.

——— Besides the localities of *Corema Conradii*, Torrey, recorded by Mr. Redfield in the September number of the BULLETIN, I can state that the plant grows in great abundance on the island of Nantucket, Mass., where I have known it for some twenty years. There are acres of it, as in Plymouth, occupying the ground to the exclusion of almost everything else. The plants are large, with their tops rounded, so that the surface of the bushes looks like an assemblage of green mounds of a conspicuous and pleasing regularity. The tops are two and three feet in diameter, all green and flourishing, but, underneath, the branches, large and small, are leafless and look very old.

The plants bloom profusely the last of April or early in May, and the fruit when ripe falls off and covers the ground. From the activity of the ants amongst the little grains I have suspected that they made some use of them.

The locality most easily reached is on the *old* 'Sconset road, from one to two miles from the edge of the town.

Springfield, Mass. MARIA L. OWEN.

Aromatic Leaves in Quercus rubra.—One warm morning early in August last, while exploring a grove surrounded on all sides by saltmarshes, in Sea View (Marshfield), my attention was attracted by a strong, almost hot, perfume. My two companions, coming to the spot a moment afterwards, noticed it also.

A search by all three failed to reveal anything beneath the leaves on the ground or above them more fragrant than golden-rod, and the few stalks of sweet golden-rod grew beyond the limits of this peculiar fragrance.

The impression produced on our minds was so strong that about a fortnight afterwards two of us paid another visit to the marsh expressly to investigate the odor. I fancied that it might prove to be a hidden plant of *Apios tuberosa*, as I had, in the meantime, seen some in bloom, though not within a couple of miles of this place. Finding, after a thorough search, that there was no *Apios tuberosa* or anything else to account for the perfume, and that I lost it when more than six or eight feet distant from a certain oak-tree, it occurred to me to smell of the oak-leaves. I found that the fragrance proceeded from them. I afterwards found another sweet-scented oak on high land, not near the water, and a mile from the first. On a third visit to the marsh, late on a cool afternoon, I found still another specimen, though not very near the first.

All the trees seem to be the common red oak (*Quercus rubra*); those in the marsh are not more than ten or twelve feet high, and are bushes in shape, with branches to the ground. The upland specimen is a tree twenty-five to thirty feet high. None of the oak-trees about them has any odor whatever, and, while the latter seem to be comparatively free from the attacks of insects, the former are so eaten that it is difficult to find perfect leaves. The only exceptions to this are the young red leaves at the ends of the branches; they are all perfect and have no odor until dried for twenty-four hours, when they develop it as strongly as the mature green leaves. All lose their odor when pressed, but retain it for a week or more when simply dried. The leaves of the upland tree were sweet when last seen, September 22nd. The others were probably so too, but I did not see them. I have examined all the oak-trees I have met with since finding the above, but have discovered no more sweet ones. If one is not attracted by the strong arbutus perfume when passing near the tree, it seems to be useless to examine it further.

These trees appear to reverse the rule with sweet-leaved plants, which generally have to be crushed or dried to develop their full fragrance. For instance, one can walk through a plantation of bayberry and hardly perceive any odor, though when crushed or dried the leaves are very sweet and finally acquire the exact smell of tea. These oak-leaves, on the contrary, attract the attention of the passer-by, are not improved by crushing, and, with the exception of the young leaves mentioned, do not gain more fragrance in drying.

Boston, Oct. 22nd, 1884. BELL F. HAPGOOD.

Subularia aquatica.—In September, 1882, I found one specimen of this rare little plant on the gravelly margin of Echo Lake, Franconia, and quite out of water. I made a note of it in the BULLETIN for March '83. I afterwards received several letters from botanists in regard to the plant, and was told that no record had been printed of its being found at Echo Lake since Tuckerman's discovery in 1844. In September '83 I again visited the station, and was so fortunate as to find several specimens in the same locality, all out of water and quite small. My information concerning the plant was derived from Gray's Manual, which gives its habitat "margin of lakes." I did not therefore search for it under water, and other botanists who visited the place made the same mistake. But this year I, with others, have made further investigations, with satisfactory results. It is found in great quantities on the gravelly bottom of the lake, in from one to four feet of water, and probably at a greater depth. In this situation it is much more luxuriant, sometimes fully 9 inches in height, and grows in thick, close mats, twenty to thirty feet in extent. On consulting Tuckerman's original article (*Silliman's Journal*, 2d series, vi., 1848) I find that he there speaks of the *Subularia* as submersed, "growing abundantly in about a foot of water." In Gray's Genera, 1848, it is described as "growing on the